

G. O. P. TO CONTROL ALL OF CONGRESS

(Continued from First Page.)

Jersey, one in New Mexico, twenty in New York, ten in North Carolina, eight in Ohio, six in Oklahoma, five in Pennsylvania, seven in South Carolina, one in South Dakota, eight in Tennessee, eighteen in Texas, two in Utah, nine in Virginia, one in Washington, two in West Virginia. A total of 218.

The Republicans suffered an unexpected loss in the defeat of Senator Weeks in Massachusetts. He was beaten by Governor Walsh. On the other hand, the Democrats encountered losses they did not expect in several States. Missouri, where they lost Folk, is a striking instance.

The Democrats were disappointed in their failure to defeat Senator Colt of Rhode Island. He was re-elected by a heavy vote.

On the whole, the election was filled with surprises, especially to those who had been confident the appointment of President Wilson for a second term would result in a vote of confidence and a Democratic Congress would rally the voters to his support. Republicans say it had the opposite effect.

Many believed the voters would not "swap horses in the middle of the stream." But the results prove otherwise.

Start Speculation.
The rolling into power of the Republican party, giving it dominance over the legislative branch, has already set politicians speculating on the effects as to 1920. Republicans believe it assures them the next President if they pursue a wise legislative course.

The international effects of Republican control and the effects on construction legislation—the domestic legislation to follow the war—will be great.

Republicans in Congress have been insisting on stronger peace terms for Germany than the Wilson fourteen articles. By many, it is believed the effect of the election will be felt in more stringent demands on Germany at the peace conference if one is held.

The election of Victor Berger, Socialist, in Milwaukee, is one of the interesting developments of Tuesday, as also the defeat in New York of Congressman Meyer London, Socialist.

In New York for governor, Whitman and Smith are running neck and neck with the election in doubt.

In Michigan Henry Ford was seemingly beaten by Truman G. Newberry, his Republican opponent, for the Senate.

President Wilson practically selected Mr. Ford as his candidate and gave him strong endorsement.

Early reports indicated the defeat of Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, for re-election. Latest returns indicate he may win. In the closing days of the campaign, a hard fight was made on him, and the fact he opposed conscription was used against him.

Women Voted.
The fact that in New York the women voted for the first time gave to that election, on the governorship, special interest. The chief issue there, however, was prohibition, rather than the other national issues which have been under discussion in most parts of the country.

It is a remarkable coincidence that just at the time when it was announced that the allies had agreed on terms of armistice and peace to be submitted to Germany the election should be held which is throwing the Democrats, so far as the legislative branch is concerned, out of power.

Republicans are inclined to give credit for the defeat of the Democrats to the presidency in 1916, and many of them believe he will be the Republican nominee.

While the elections of most members of the Senate are for the term beginning March 4 next, Senators elected in cases where there have been appointments to fill vacancies take their seats at once.

Senators are likely to have the present strength of fifty-two in the Senate.

The Tiny Times

The World's Smallest Newspaper

VOL. II NO. 174



IN MEMORY OF WILHELM II.

FEATURE SECTION

E D I T O R I A L S

COMICS



IN MEMORY OF WILHELM II.

Text of the President's "See Foch" Note

From the Secretary of State to the Minister of Switzerland, in charge of German Interests in the United States.

November 5, 1918.



IN MEMORY OF WILHELM II.

SEVEN SOLDIERS WIN IN CONGRESS

Seven soldier-candidates today seem assured of seats in the next House of Representatives.

Military service has proved just as effective as stump speeches in securing votes, and none of the Congressmen who volunteered for duty in Uncle Sam's army prior to the election were forgotten by their constituents.



IN MEMORY OF WILHELM II.

NINE Foe Armies FACING DISASTER

(Continued from First Page.)

rider north of Luxembourg, through which alone the German retreat can be managed, since the Americans have destroyed the usefulness of the road by way of Metz.

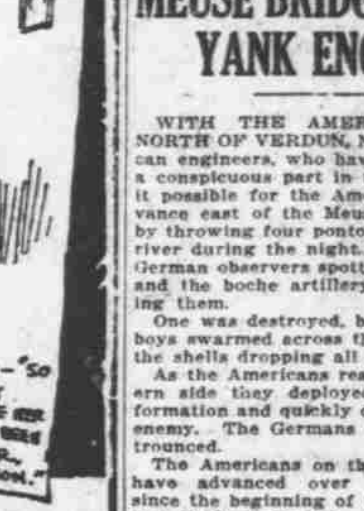


IN MEMORY OF WILHELM II.

MEUSE BRIDGED BY YANK ENGINEERS

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTH OF VERDUN, Nov. 6.—American engineers, who have played such a conspicuous part in the war, made it possible for the Americans to advance east of the Meuse river today by throwing four pontoons across the river during the night. At dawn the German observers spotted the bridges and the boche artillery began shelling them.

One was destroyed, but the dough-boys swarmed across the others with the shells dropping all about them.



IN MEMORY OF WILHELM II.

The Americans on the Meuse river have advanced over fifteen miles since the beginning of their offensive last Friday morning.

Throughout today the Yankees went ahead with increased enthusiasm, everywhere overcoming enemy resistance.

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

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HOW SENATE WILL LOOK ON MARCH 4

After March 4 the United States Senate, on the basis of the latest available returns from Tuesday's elections, will be composed of the following members:

Alabama—Bankhead, re-elected, and Underwood, holdover, both Democrats.

Arizona—Ashurst and Smith, Democrats, holdovers.

Arkansas—Robinson, re-elected, and Kirby, holdover, both Democrats.

California—Phelan, Democrat, and Johnson, Republican, holdovers.

Colorado—Phipps, Republican, succeeding Shafroth, Democrat, and Thomas, Democrat, holdover.

Connecticut—Brandegee and McLean, Republicans, holdovers.

Delaware—Hall, Republican, succeeding Saulsbury, Democrat, and Wolcott, Democrat, holdover.

Florida—Fletcher and Trammell, Democrats, holdovers.

Georgia—Harris, Democrat, succeeding Hardwick, and Smith, Democrat, holdover.

Idaho—Borah, Republican, re-elected, and Gooding, Republican, succeeding Nugent, Democrat.

Illinois—McCormick, Republican, succeeding Lewis, Democrat, and Sherman, Republican, holdover.

Indiana—Watson and New, Republican, holdovers.

Iowa—Kernon, Republican, re-elected, and Cummins, Republican, holdover.

Kansas—Capper, Republican, succeeding Thompson, Democrat, and Curtis, Republican, holdover.

Kentucky—Stanley, Democrat, succeeding James, Democrat, and Beckman, Democrat, holdover.

Louisiana—Randall, Democrat, re-elected, and Gay, Democrat, succeeding the late Senator Broussard, Democrat.

Maine—Fernald, Republican, re-elected, and Hale, Republican, holdover.

Maryland—Smith, Democrat, and France, Republican, holdovers.

Massachusetts—Walsh, Democrat, succeeding Weeks, Republican, and Lodge, Republican, holdover.

Michigan—Newberry, Republican, succeeding Smith, Republican, and Townsend, Republican, holdover.

Minnesota—Nelson, Republican, re-elected, and Kellogg, Republican, holdover.

Mississippi—Harrison, Democrat, succeeding Vardaman, Democrat, and Williams, Democrat, holdover.

Missouri—Spencer, Republican, succeeding Stone, Democrat, and Reed, Democrat, holdover.

Montana—Walsh, Democrat, apparently re-elected, and Myers, Democrat, holdover.

Nebraska—Norris, Republican, and Hitchcock, Democrat, holdovers.

Nevada—Henderson, Democrat; Roberts, Republican, race in doubt; Pittman, Democrat, holdover.

New Hampshire—Moses, Republican, succeeding Gallinger, and Keyes, Republican, succeeding Hollis, Democrat.

New Jersey—Edge, Republican, succeeding Hughes, Democrat, and Frelinghuysen, Republican, holdover.

New York—Calder and Wadsworth, Republican, holdovers.

North Carolina—Simmons, Democrat, re-elected, and Overman, Democrat, holdover.

Oklahoma—Owen, Democrat, re-elected, and Gore, Democrat, holdover.

Ohio—Pomeroy, Democrat, and Harding, Republican, holdovers.

Oregon—West, Democrat, succeeding McNary, and Chamberlain, Democrat, holdover.

Pennsylvania—Knox and Penrose, Republicans, holdovers.

Rhode Island—Cott, Republican, re-elected, and Gerry, Democrat, holdover.

South Carolina—Dial, Democrat, succeeding Tillman, Democrat, and Smith, Democrat, holdover.

South Dakota—Sterling, Republican, re-elected, and Johnson, Democrat, holdover.

Tennessee—Shields, Democrat, re-elected, and McKellar, Democrat, holdover.

Texas—Sheppard, Democrat, re-elected, and Culberson, Democrat, holdover.

Utah—Smoot, Republican, and King, Democrat, holdovers.

Virginia—Martin, Democrat, re-elected, and Swanson, Democrat, holdover.

Washington—Jones and Poinder, Republicans, holdovers.

West Virginia—Elkins, Republican, succeeding Taylor, Republican, and Sutherland, Republican, holdover.

Wisconsin—Lenroot and La Follette, Republicans, holdovers.

Wyoming—Warren, Republican, re-elected, and Kendrick, Democrat, holdover.

Total Republicans, 49; Total Democrats, 46; Doubtful, one.

TUMULTUOUSLY FAILED TO VOTE.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, did not vote in the fifth district of Columbia Committee.

His friends said it was the first time he had failed to vote since first time of age.

Text of the President's "See Foch" Note

From the Secretary of State to the Minister of Switzerland, in charge of German Interests in the United States.

November 5, 1918.

"Sir: I have the honor to request you to transmit the following communication to the German government:

"In my note of October 23, 1918, I advised you that the President had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the governments with which the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that if those governments were disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government had agreed, provided they deemed such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

"The President is now in receipt of a memorandum of observations by the allied governments on this correspondence, which is as follows:

"The allied governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has been submitted to the President of the United States and the German government, subject to the qualifications which follow they declare their willingness to make peace with the government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of January, 1918, and the principles of agreement enunciated in his subsequent addresses. They must point out, however, that clause two, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.

"Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his address to Congress of January 8, 1918, the President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed, the allied governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the allies and their property by land, by sea and from the air."

"I am instructed by the President to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by the President to request you to notify the German government that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the Government of the United States and the allied governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German government, and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

"ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of the National Federation of Federal Employees."

"Chairman Johnson has antagonized the Senate during the last session to such an extent that he has been of very little help to District Federal Employees as head of the House District Committee," said Mr. Beach.

"Johnson has been a hard worker, and we are glad he has been re-elected, but because of lack of cooperation with the Senate he has been unable to put any bills through Congress and so, with the present Republican victory and the change in the chairmanship of the committee, we believe our affairs will be better handled and taken care of in much less time than has been the case in the past."

"Mr. Mapes, as chairman of the House Committee, will be starting on a new sheet, as it were, with everything in front of him and the operation of the Senate to a much greater extent than in the past. We expect him to put over those bills now hanging fire and to prove much more beneficial to us than Johnson has been."

DELAWARE REPUBLICAN

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 6.—Dr. L. Heiler Ball has been elected to succeed Willard Saulsbury in the United States Senate by 1,000 votes. Dr. Caleb R. Layton will succeed Congressman Alfred L. Polk. Delaware Republicans have elected their entire State ticket.

WALSH BEATS WEEKS

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Former Gov. David I. Walsh, Democratic candidate for the Senate, was elected over Senator Weeks by a plurality estimated at 10,000, returns early today indicated.

The latest figures give Walsh 163,933 against 148,049 for Weeks. Thomas W. Lawson polled 17,163. In 1914 the vote for Lodge was 267,177 and for Fitzgerald 234,238.

Calvin Coolidge, Republican, was elected governor.

COX RE-ELECTED

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 6.—Ohio re-elected Gov. James M. Cox by about 20,000 majority, over Frank R. Willis, Republican, may have voted for the fourth time in five years, and will send a Republican majority to Congress according to the latest returns of Tuesday's election.

BIG VOTE FOR HARRIS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—The overwhelming victory of William J. Harris, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, over G. H. Williams, of Dublin, Republican, and the passage of fifteen State constitutional amendments were the two features of the election.

U. S. EMPLOYEES EXPECT MORE AID FROM MAPES THAN JOHNSON OBTAINED

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